

THE WEATHER

Today and tomorrow—Partly cloudy; not much change in temperature. Highest temperature yesterday, 62; lowest, 29.

NO. 4404.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1918.

IN THESE strenuous days it is a happy relief to turn back to the time of "School Days." See Dwig's cartoon on the Editorial Page.

ONE CENT

In Washington and Suburbs. Elsewhere Two Cents.

GO UP CONTROL SENATE NOW UNDER ATTACK

Hopes of Party Threatened by Move to Break Committee "Trust."

WOULD OUST MEMBERS Democrats Start Movement to Unseat La Follette and Moses.

The hopes of the Republicans to control the next Senate were threatened by attacks upon two fronts yesterday. Progressive Senators launched a movement to wrest the big committee assignments from the powerful reactionary group led by Senators Penrose, Lodge, Smoot and Brandegee, and the Committee on Privileges and Elections, headed by Senator Pomeroy, Democrat, took the first steps toward unseating Republicans whose right to hold their seats has been questioned.

If the Progressives do or do not succeed in breaking the rule of the reactionary leaders there is danger that the bitter fight will lead to a split that will prevent the Republicans from obtaining control.

Senate Might Be Tied. On the other hand, if one Republican should be unseated on the ground of fraud or the extravagant use of money, the Senate would be a tie, and Vice President Marshall's vote would enable the Democrats to organize and control the Senate.

The movement of the Progressives to break the control of the reactionary group over the important committee was led by Senator Norris, of Nebraska, who introduced a resolution to prevent any Senator from serving as a member of a committee while chairman of any one of eight designated committees which are deemed to be the most important in the Senate. In a statement given out by the Norris group, the following introduction of the resolution, he admitted that the purpose of the move is to prevent the business of the Senate from being controlled by "less than a dozen men, thereby leaving no doubt that the measure is aimed at the small group of Senators who are in line for the important chairmanships."

Senator Norris' resolution, which is aimed at the time-honored "seniority rule" in the making up of the Senate committees, is as follows:

"After the fourth day of March, 1919, no Senator shall be chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, Finance, Foreign Relations, Interstate Commerce, Judiciary, Military Affairs, Naval Affairs, Postoffice and Pensions, Roads, while holding such chairmanship, shall not be a member of any of the other of said committees."

The rule was adopted by the Senate the system of "interlocking" committee assignments would be broken up when the Republicans take control of the next Senate. The rule is aimed at the "seniority rule" which has been the backbone of the small group of Progressive Senators, among whom are Borah, Capper, Dillingham, Johnson, McMillan, Penrose, and Townsend.

Senator Norris said the conference committee was the most powerful instrument in legislative history. He said the intent of his amendment to prevent such committee from being controlled by less than a dozen men.

Penrose Not Worried. Senator Penrose, who is destined to be chairman of the Finance Committee if the seniority rule is adhered to, did not regard the Norris resolution with much seriousness. Other Senators recalled, however, that it was Norris who broke up the rule of Cannonism while he was in the Lower House, leading the successful revolt against the power of the Speaker which brought about Cannon's retirement.

The Privileges and Elections Committee is called to reopen the investigation of Senator La Follette next Friday. A resolution is pending before the committee to expel La Follette from the Senate because of the filing of a contest of the election of Senator-elect Moses in New Hampshire was made to the committee, and a message was received to the effect that important documents are on the way from Michigan which will have some bearing on the Newberry-Ford contest.

War Workers Guests of All States' Club

Four hundred were guests of the All States Club, which met last night at the Church of the Covenant. The strangers, most of whom were war workers, were entertained according to their State or the section of the country from which they came. William Pearson, the song composer, played and sang "Song On—Sons of America" and "We Are Going Through to Berlin."

These get-together meetings will be held every Friday evening throughout the winter.

MISFITS FIRST TO BE LET OUT BY U. S. ARMY

Secretary Announces That Development Battalions Will Be First.

NO NEED OF ANY HASTE Affairs in Austria May Compel U. S. Army of Occupation.

"The first units to be demobilized will be the development battalions," Secretary of War Baker stated yesterday. These men are distributed at most of the cantonments and number about fifty thousand. They are "men who were under physical requirements or who needed some special drill or discipline to bring them into full military value—undeveloped physically, largely."

Explaining the process of getting these out of the army Secretary Baker said: "Every man who is discharged from the army has to pass a physical examination and a very careful record made for statistical status, and instead of furloughing them and then discharging them they will be discharged so that there may be no subsequent claims against the government." No date has been set for the discharge of the undeveloped battalions.

The Secretary explains that it would be difficult to grant requests from business institutions, etc., for the discharge of particular men any more than it is likely that individual requests can be granted. He, however, said that in an individual case "if it comes in a class that was to be discharged, as a class it might be considered."

Mr. Baker also announced that no more candidates will be admitted to central officers training schools, officers training schools for the line or staff and departments of the army. Referring to the present and future status of attendants at the schools, Mr. Baker said: "Candidates now in training will be allowed to complete the course, and will be discharged from the army or at any time prior to the completion of the course of instruction which they are taking. After that time, candidates who were transferred from the Student Army Training Corps will be allowed the further option of transfer back to that organization provided their return is collected immediately."

Those candidates who successfully complete the course will receive certificates of graduation and will be commissioned in the Officers' Reserve Corps and will be placed immediately on inactive status.

As to the troops abroad there is nothing to indicate yet whether any of them will return, although Secretary Baker in his cablegram of congratulations to Gen. Pershing intimated that the return might be hastened. Staff officers seem to think that, in view of developments in Europe, there is no need for undue haste. It was suggested yesterday that perhaps in addition to the evacuation of territory it might be necessary to send American troops to enforce the armistice, where the terms of the armistice were apparently not being carried out satisfactorily.

CLEAN COMMUNITIES FOR SOLDIERS URGED

Combating Disease Necessary Before They Return, Says Blue.

Making clean communities for soldiers to return to is the task that Surgeon General Rupert Blue of the United States Public Health Service has set for America.

"The task of combating social diseases among civil communities has been taken on a tremendously added importance with the coming of peace," said Gen. Blue.

"The coming of peace has enabled us to organize sufficient time ahead of the coming peace to make appreciable headway before our soldiers return."

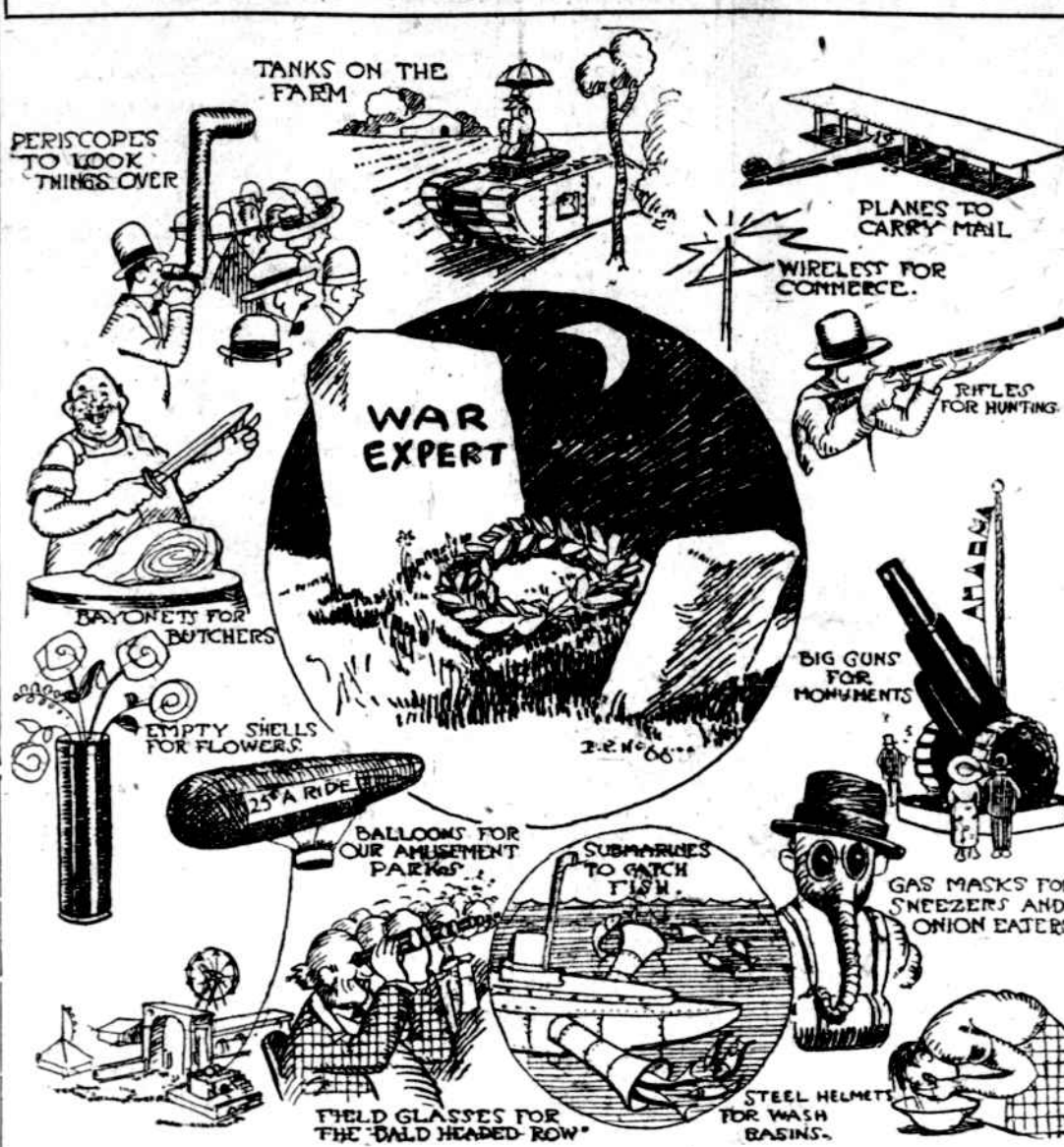
The estimates by some military authorities is that five-sixths of all diseases in the army were brought there from civil life. We feel the call of a common humanity. We feel the call of a common humanity. We feel the call of a common humanity.

Health Service also shows that the smallest per cent of diseased men to the army and Florida the largest.

Saulsbury Law May Be Extended 6 Months

The Saulsbury law is to be extended for six months after the declaration of peace, if the resolution introduced yesterday in the Senate by Senator Hoke Smith becomes a law. The Saulsbury resolution prohibits a rent-paying tenant from evicting under certain conditions.

NO PLACE FOR THE WAR EXPERT



Aid of America Essential In World's Reconstruction.

"As the Coming in of United States Has Been Great Turning Point of This War, So the Collaboration of America in the Peaceful Order Will Be a Factor of the Greatest Significance."

London, Nov. 15 (By British wireless service).—"A new world is slowly emerging and in the building up of that world the co-operation of America is essential," declared Gen. Smuts, in an address to a gathering of American editors last night.

"As the coming in of America has been the great turning point of this war, so the collaboration of America in the future peaceful order will be a factor of the greatest significance," he continued. "It is for the good of both America and the Old World that she should henceforth take an active share in the councils of Europe and that she should henceforth bear her fair share in the great burden of world politics, and that she should become jointly responsible with Europe for the future of the world."

"What an awful doom has come over Germany. The terrible and far-reaching of this tragedy is enough to purge our souls of all petty and selfish things. What a price she has paid for her ambitions and her crimes."

"We have power or downfall. It has indeed been a downfall, and what a fall it was! It is the most awful lesson of all history. May its warning be like a light blazing in the night, that the future of the world is what we have fought for—that the fate of Prussian militarism might be meted out the most awful and solemn judgment of history."

"And now that the victory has been won it is alike our duty and our interest to remain faithful to that cause and that hope and to see that our victory does not mean merely the end with the downfall of Prussian militarism, but in the organization to be established which will secure us against a recurrence of such a disaster in the future. We entered this struggle and we entered it because we were profoundly convinced that the fate of Europe and the future of the world were at stake, and the same conviction brought America into the war in spite of her Monroe doctrine and most cherished historical traditions."

"We have saved the soul of civilization and the future of the world for its sick body. As we have organized the world for victory, let us now organize the world against hunger. That would be the best way to bind the wound of nations and to prepare them for the new order of international good feeling and co-operation."

"Not only the liberated territories of our allies but our small neutral neighbors, but enemy countries themselves require our helping hand. The very idea of organizing the food supply for those lands will help to purify and sweeten the atmosphere which has been cursed with war hate and lack of unity."

"It would all have been so much easier if Germany had put up a clean fight and had not stained her hands in such crimes."

"In this great crisis we are not merely Englishmen or Americans. We feel the call of a common humanity. We feel the call of a common humanity. We feel the call of a common humanity."

The league of nations is no longer an idea in cloudland, but will soon be recognized as the necessary organ of the future European governments. And its discharging functions it will develop vitality. It will take root and grow; it will be seen to be a beneficial institution.

"It will stand out as the greatest creative effort of the human race in the sphere of political government, and will then be seen to have justifi-

DIRECTS SOLE TO ALL ALLIES

Lansing Advises Foreign Minister Not to Address U. S. Alone.

Dr. Solf, the German foreign secretary, was advised yesterday by Secretary Lansing to address all communications in the future to all the associated powers and not the United States individually.

The Secretary's message, the text of which was not made public, acknowledged the many notes that have lately been received here from the new German government, and informed that government that the notes were being transmitted to the allies. In some quarters Mr. Lansing's action was construed as putting a stop to the "sympathy offensive" which Germany has apparently opened on this country. Since the abdication of the Kaiser, it is recalled, all of her messages have been addressed to the United States government, and have studiously avoided any mention of the entente nations. In so doing, it is suggested, the new German statesmen may have been actuated by the belief that a latent sympathy exists in this country for the German people, while such sympathy does not exist in the allied nations.

This, however, is not the case. The intentions of the United States have been clearly portrayed by President Wilson in his promise to assist Germany, provided order was maintained, and also by Premier Lloyd George of Great Britain, who has declared himself against a vengeful peace.

Must Look to Foch. It must be remembered, though, it was declared in official circles yesterday, that Germany is still a belligerent and as a belligerent she can look only to Marshal Foch, the allies' generalissimo. In this connection, it was said at the State Department, the Supreme War Council at Versailles will be the body to decide whether or not any of the 150,000 railway cars, levied from Germany under one of the articles of the armistice, may be restored to her for the transportation of food. This action, if taken, would necessarily constitute a modification of the armistice, and accordingly would have to be made by the Supreme War Council.

No information was forthcoming from the White House yesterday on the disposition that will be made of the plea addressed to Mrs. Wilson on behalf of the women in Germany. While the allies and the United States stand ready to help Germany avert starvation, they will not give her "first aid," it has been stated emphatically here. Germany will be helped as much as is possible—but not to the exclusion of the inhabitants of the associated powers.

SELF WIRES THANKS FOR FOOD PROMISE

Notifies Lansing of Germany's "Grateful Cognizance."

Amsterdam, Nov. 15.—Dr. W. S. Solf, German foreign minister, has sent a message to Secretary Lansing notifying him of Germany's "grateful cognizance" of President Wilson's message which promised relief of the German food needs provided order is maintained.

Dr. Solf requests that Herbert C. Hoover be sent to The Hague to meet German representatives in order to arrange the details of the dispensation of "America's magnanimous help."

CURTAIN GERMAN TRAFFIC.

The Prussian railway department announces that owing to the fact that transports are necessary in the demobilization process, civilian traffic will be assured a limited number of trains.

It is possible traffic will have to be stopped completely for some time.

SENATORS WAR ON M'ADOO'S TAX REVISION

Committee Opposition Roused by Proposed Changes in Revenue Bill.

Secretary McAdoo's recommendations for the revision of the revenue bill provoked violent opposition among members of the Senate Finance Committee yesterday. He appeared in person before the committee to explain the suggestions made in his letter to Chairman Simmons, but failed to convince all the members of the committee that his recommendations should be followed.

Although Senator Simmons at the close of the session ventured the opinion that a majority of the committee would agree to modify the bill in the manner Mr. McAdoo suggested, a bitter fight is in prospect and the passage of the bill may be delayed indefinitely. It is certain that the Republican members of the committee will be willing to accept all of Mr. McAdoo's recommendations.

The principal objection made by Senators to the changes proposed by Mr. McAdoo is directed against the following recommendations: 1. That the excess profits tax rates should be lowered to the rates on individual incomes should be raised. 2. That in the pending bill Congress should fix the maximum to be raised in 1920 at \$4,000,000 and establish a policy of rates in accordance with this amount.

When Mr. McAdoo was before the committee he was sharply questioned by the senators on these two points. He gave as a reason for raising the individual income tax rates the explanation that the excess profits tax is not satisfactory. He said that such a tax was inherently a burden on business and in essence a tax on consumption.

Senator Smoot and Penrose, the only Republican members of the committee present, objected strongly to the removal of the excess profits tax and the corresponding increase in the income tax rates. They told Mr. McAdoo that they did not believe an increase in the individual tax rates afforded the only solution of the problem, and announced that they would strongly oppose such a proposal.

Senator Smoot disagreed. Senator Smoot said after the meeting of the committee: "I am not at all in harmony with Mr. McAdoo. In particular, because the money needed can be raised very much more easily by other means than by raising the taxes on individual incomes. Of course, when the war is over, we shall have to pay for the war, but there will be a normal tax on the business of all individuals, partnerships and corporations which would raise all the money needed without increasing the rates on individuals as he has recommended."

"I am strongly of the opinion that there ought to be money collected to go into a sinking fund for the payment of our national debt. This could be done by a tax on the sale of securities, and I intend to do all I can to get such a provision in the bill."

The other recommendation made by Secretary McAdoo, that the limits of the tax bill for 1920 should be fixed at the present time, is particularly objectionable to the Republicans because they believe that it is an attempt to legislate so far in advance that an extra session of Congress will be necessary. Unless an extra session is held they will not begin to exercise their control of affairs in the Senate and House until a year from the coming December.

McAdoo Foresees Delay. Secretary McAdoo's reason for this recommendation was that it is of the highest importance that business be advised in advance what taxes it will be required to pay. He said that if this policy was not fixed in the pending bill an extra session would be necessary and that it might take four or five months to get a measure passed. Mr. McAdoo said he felt very strongly that the bill should provide for a diminution of the taxes, so that the amount raised in 1920 should not exceed \$4,000,000.

Senator Smoot and Penrose scoffed at the suggestion that it would be possible to make any provision for the 1920 taxes, and said that the committee would not begin to attempt to postpone the time when the Republicans should take control of Congress.

Mr. McAdoo told the committee that his present estimate of \$3,000,000 was nothing more than "an enlightened guess." He said it was impossible to get from the War Department and other departments anything like accurate information as to the expenditures for 1919 might be. Neither is it determined, he said, how far this country will go in the matter of continuing the loans and advances to the allied countries. The estimate, however, is based on the assumption that these loans will be continued.

If the bill should provide for raising \$3,000,000 by taxes, Mr. McAdoo said, the government would be able to finance the government for the year. With this sum assured, certificates of indebtedness may be issued to meet expenses as they arise, and these can be redeemed as the money from the taxes flows in.

SPAIN BREAKS WITH RUSSIAN BOLSHEVISTS

Madrid Declares Its Government Never Recognized Soviet.

Spain has officially broken with the Bolsheviks of Russia, says a dispatch from Madrid received here yesterday. It adds: "The under secretary of State has announced that the Spanish government has broken with the Bolsheviks and that there is no longer any representative of Spain in Russia."

Spain never recognized the Soviet government, it was said, but maintained her diplomatic corps in Russia.

Wilson Felicitates King of the Belgians On Reentering Capital

President Wilson yesterday sent the following congratulatory message to King Albert of Belgium upon the re-entry of that sovereign into the capital of his nation: "His Majesty, the King of the Belgians, Brussels."

"Never has a national holiday occurred at a more auspicious moment, and never have felicitations been more heartfelt than these which it is my high privilege to tender to Your Majesty on this day."

"When facing imminent destruction, Belgium by her self-sacrifice won for herself a place of honor among nations, a crown of glory, imperishable, though all else were lost."

"The danger is averted, the hour of victory come, and with it the promise of a new life fuller, greater, nobler than has been known before."

"The blood of Belgium's heroes has not been shed in vain. (Signed) 'WOODROW WILSON.'"

BREWER PROBE BY COMMITTEE NEXT TUESDAY

Senate Judiciary Inquiry on Political Phase May Delay Times Quiz.

Heads of certain brewery organizations throughout the country have been summoned to appear before the Senate Judiciary subcommittee next Tuesday to explain the political activities of their respective organizations.

It is the belief of members of the subcommittee, appointed to investigate the participation of the brewing interests in politics and the purchase of the Washington Times with money obtained from these interests, that the first work of the investigation will be devoted to hearing testimony on the alleged attempt of the brewers to influence politics.

May Be Unwilling. Doubt whether the specific incident of the purchase of the Washington Times will be touched upon within the next week was expressed by members of the committee last night, since there is considerable uncertainty as to the willingness of the first witness called to testify.

The three witnesses, John Gardiner of Philadelphia, president of the organization committee of the United States Brewers Association; Hugh F. Fox of New York, secretary of the association, and John A. McDermott of New York, president of the organization committee, were among those appearing before the court in the investigation of political activities of the brewers in the State of Pennsylvania.

At the time of the Pittsburgh investigation these three refused to testify, basing their refusal on the ground that their testimony might incriminate themselves and thus violate the constitutional privilege exempting persons from being compelled to testify against their own interests.

Questions as to their duties as heads of the organizations they represented were not touched upon in the ground that their answer may tend to incriminate me, and, as one of the accused in the proceedings, I insist upon my constitutional privilege which protects me from being compelled to testify against myself."

Read Their Answers. The witnesses in this case acted under the instruction of their lawyers and read their answers from slips of yellow paper bearing the quoted sentence. Any question put to them was answered by the witness by the little yellow ticket. Neil Bonner, president of the National Retail Liquor Dealers' Association, produced his saffron ticket and started off: "I decline to answer—when the prosecuting attorney asked him if he thought it looked like rain, Hugh Fox went to jail for contempt of court, but forego his constitutional privilege."

An editorial in the Philadelphia North American of April 20, 1916, declares that the answer of the brewery heads was an acknowledgment that the routine activities of the organizations were of such a nature that to discuss them would incriminate their leaders.

STRIKE AGAINST END OF OVERTIME WORK

Dock Helpers at Brooklyn Army Depot Join Movement.

New York, November 15.—Two hundred dock workers and helpers joined in a strike today, protesting against overtime work at the army supply depot in Brooklyn today. Approximately 5,000 engaged in the construction of the buildings are now on strike. The spokesmen for the men contend that it will be impossible for them to meet their payments on Liberty bonds unless overtime work is continued or an increase of pay is granted for eight hours.

Oklahoma Society Nucleus Formed in Washington

The initial meeting for the creation of an Oklahoma Society was held last evening in the office of Senator Gore, at the Senate office building. One hundred and three former residents of the Western State who are now in Washington were present.

Senator Gore was elected temporary chairman and Edward C. Robinson, secretary. The committee on constitution and by-laws is composed of Maj. Peck, Mrs. Elliott, Miss Williams and Miss Hogan. The committee on publicity and membership consists of Miss Grace MacDonald, Miss Dixie Lane, Miss Hazel Johnson, Miss J. Shields, Miss Lulu Weisendorfer, Mrs. T. P. Fore, Mrs. Bolling, Lieut. Cox, John B. O'Neil and B. T. Houston.

Addresses were made by Senator Gore, by Maj. Herbert M. Peck, formerly county attorney at Oklahoma City, and Maj. R. A. Billups, of the judge advocate's office.

METZ OCCUPIED BY AMERICANS; ANTWERP FREE

Big Towns Soon Evacuated As Germans Make Hasty Withdrawal.

LILLE CRIMES SERIOUS

Precise Charges of Shocking Kind Are Preferred Against Hun Officers.

Paris, Nov. 15.—Occupation of the city of Metz by American and French troops is a matter of hours. The forts of the big stronghold already have been occupied by Franco-American troops following in the wake of the German withdrawal. Dispatches from the front state the Germans are showing unexpected speed in evacuation, not only of Alsace-Lorraine, but of the occupied regions of Northern France and Belgium as well.

Formal ceremonies are planned for Sunday at Metz, Strassburg and Colmar, when the reconquest of France's "lost provinces" will be celebrated. King Albert of the Belgians is expected to enter Brussels the same day.

Late today word came from the front that the whole of France had been cleared by the invaders, but this is still unconfirmed.

America will be represented by Gen. Rhoderic and France by Gen. de Broe. The inter-allied armistice commission, which tomorrow will proceed to Spa, German army headquarters in Belgium.

Antwerp Free of Invaders. Antwerp, Nov. 15.—Belgium's flag again floats from the town hall and all public buildings of this great seaport for the first time in more than four years.

The Germans completed their evacuation of this city within the last 48 hours after having held it for nearly two years since Winston Churchill's ill-fated effort to save the town.

Foch Protests About Material. Paris, Nov. 15.—Marshal Foch has sent a new protest to the German high command against the manner in which the Germans, in the course of their evacuation of France and Belgium, have ordered the destruction of war material. The allied generalissimo in his message, sent by wireless, asks for a concentration and methodical delivery of the materials to the allies.

Court-martial Hun Officers. London, Nov. 15.—Very precise charges have been made out against German officers charged with having ordered or having themselves committed shocking crimes, according to a Paris dispatch based on the result of an investigation made in Lille and the north of France.

The dispatch adds that in the presence of the evidence revealed by the commission of inquiry the under secretary of state at the ministry of Justice ordered that criminal proceedings be instituted at once against the German officers in question. They will be tried by court-martial in their absence, if the allies are unable to have them arrested—and whatever sentence may be passed will remain valid.

German Royalty Interned. Amsterdam, Nov. 15.—Friedrich Wilhelm, former crown prince of Prussia, and his wife, former Crown Princess Cecilie, have been interned at Swalmere castle, Holland, it was learned today.

U. S. Airman Lands at Cologne. Copenhagen, Nov. 15.—An American airman landed at Cologne, the big German fortified city on the Rhine, yesterday. Details are lacking.

Armistice Terms to Turkey. London, Nov. 15.—The armistice terms imposed upon the Turkish war forces in Mesopotamia, as officially announced tonight, comprised:

1. Evacuation of the Mosul Vilayet. 2. Surrender of artillery, supplies and ammunition. 3. British control of Mosul. 4. Evacuation of the Caucasus and Northwestern Persia. 5. Turkish withdrawal from Syria and Cilicia and demobilization in a westerly direction.

France-British occupation of Alexandretta.

BOARD OF CENSORSHIP NOW OUT OF BUSINESS

Branch of Committee on Public Information No More Needed.

The Board of Censorship which was established by President Wilson's proclamation October 14, 1917, was discontinued yesterday at the Committee on Public Information. The board consisted of R. L. Maddox of the Postoffice Department; Capt. D. W. Todd, of the Navy; Gen. Churchill, of the War Department; Paul Fuller and George Croel.

The general comment on the restoration of freedom of communication was made by the board, which would have a most salutary effect on the proceedings of the Peace Congress.

TUMULTY'S FATHER ILL.

Change for Worse Brings President's Secretary to Bedside.

Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to the President, was called to Jersey City yesterday, because of the illness of his father. He was accompanied by Mrs. Tumulty.

The health of Mr. Tumulty's father has been poor for some time, and took a change for the worse yesterday.

Hindenburg Moves Quarters.

Amsterdam, Nov. 15.—The Frankfurter Zeitung announces Field Marshal von Hindenburg and the German general staff have moved their headquarters to Wilhelmshoehe near Cassel, where in 1910 Emperor Napoleon was kept prisoner after Sedan.